The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE

No. 412.] TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1795. Vol. IV.

PUBLIC SALES.

Will be ſold on Tueſday *next at the Vandue Store,*

RUM,
SUGAR,
BRANDY,
aud WINE, } In Hogſheads and Barrells.

Flax in bags, Feather Beds, woollens, a large aſſortment of Ribbons and Gloves, with a variety of other

DRY GOODS.

ROGERSON and BENT, V. M.

Alexandria, Nov. 21, 1795.

ENGLISH CHEESE.

A few hampers, of a ſuperior quality, for Sale by
R. HAMILTON.

Nov. 20.

For Sale on Credit,

Or for property as beſt ſuits the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given after the 8th December next,

A Houſe and Lot in the town of

Leeſburg, ſituate on the main ſtreet, and extending to and running parallel with another ſtreet on the back, which would render it convenient (if it ſhould be found neceſſary) to divide into two ſmall lots. The houſe ſtands contiguous to the two moſt noted taverns, and is calculated either for a ſtore or any other buſineſs, having a good cellar underneath. The lot has every improvement neceſſary, which may at a ſmall expence be put into repair. For terms apply to Mr. *Henry M'Cabe*, in the aforeſaid town, or to the ſubſcriber living on the Church Road, between Broad and Sugarland Runs, Loudoun county.

Wm. S. BELT.

Nov. 20.

Alexandria, November 19, 1795.

LOST in town a Red Morocco POCKET BOOK with three Checks upon the Bank of Alexandria—one drawn by Joſiah Watſon, in favor of W'm Reynolds for 533 dollars 33 cents—one drawn by Mordecai Miller, in favor of George Drinker, for one hundred and fifty dollars—one drawn by Jeſſe Wherry and Co. for one hundred and fifteen dollars, in favour of J. Riddle & Co. Three tickets in the Schuylkill and Suſquehannah lottery—No. as follows; 48459—48460—48461—with ſome other papers that cannot be of any uſe to any perſon but the proper owner; as every precaution is taken to prevent the payment of the Checks and any prize that might be drawn by the lottery-tickets: whoever delivers the Pocket Book to the printer or to, the ſubſcriber ſhall receive five dollars, and no queſtions aſked.

ALEXANDER SMITH,

The ſubſcribers are appointed by

the council of this corporation to contract with ſome perſon for incloſing the court houſe ſquare—they will therefore receive propoſals for the ſame, and a deſcription of the manner in which the pailing is to be done, may be ſeen on application to either

Wm. PATTON, or
G. DENEALE.

Nov. 19.

To be Sold,

In fee ſimple,

A LOT on Fairfax ſtreet, 20 feet front and 133 feet back—there is on it, a two ſtory frame houſe, now occupied by Mr. James Murray, with a kitchen, bake houſe, &c.—The lot is ſituated near the market houſe. For terms apply to Mr. Charles Turner.

Wm. CARLIN.

Nov. 19.

NOTICE.

All perſons who have any claims

againſt the ſubſcribers are deſired to leave the amount at their *counting houſe*, on Royal Sreet, two doors below the *coffee houſe*, as they are anxious to make ſome ſpeedy arrangements for the payment of all contracts, made under the firm of *Matthew Franklin Bowne* and *Co.*—They alſo requeſt all perſons indebted to ſaid firm to make immediate payment to Meſſrs. *Kiſſam* and *Stith*, who they have authoriſed to adjuſt all their former tranſactions.

MATTHEW F. BOWNE & CO.

Alexandria, 16th Nov. 1795.

N. B. As we intend to confine our attention entirely to the purchaſe and ſale of Lands, the buſineſs in future will be conducted under the firm of

BOWNE, HAMILTON, & Co.

A Negro Blackſmith & his Wife.

TO BE SOLD

ONE of the beſt Horſeſhoers in Virginia, and his Wife. The Smith is about 46 years old, and his Wife about 35. They will be ſold for a good Notes negotiable at the Bank, at 60 days.—Apply to

B. DULANY.

Clermont, November 2, 1795.

Mandeville and Jameſſon

HAVE for ſale at their ſtore on Fairfax ſtreet, the following articles, which they will diſpoſe of by wholeſale and retail, for caſh or the uſual credits, viz.

Jamaica and Windward Iſland Rum;
Cogniac Brandy;
Holland Geneva;
London bottled Porter;
Madeira,
Sherry,
Port,
Claret, } *WINES Of the beſt quality in caſks & bottles;*
Liſbon,
Calcavella,
Malaga,
Teneriffe, } *Do. do. in pipes quarter caſks;*
Muſcovado Sugars in hhds. & barrels.
Loaf and lump do. in barrels;
Souchong,
Hyſon, } *TEAS of different qualities.*
Young Hyſon,
Imperial, } *Do. of the beſt do.*
Havannah Segars in boxes;
Bourbon Coffee,
Green do. } *In bags and barrels.*
Coffee in bags;
Pepper in do.

Race and ground ginger, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, cloves and alſpice, with a variety of pickles and muſtard in bottles.

☞ *Wanted to hire*—An able bodied free man, as a Porter—good wages will be given and it is expected none will apply who cannot give ſufficient proof of ſobriety and honeſty.

Alexandria, Nov. 3. 1795.

Loſt.

WAS dropt from a dray, near Hooe's wharf, a ſmall bundle of nails, marked B. L. No. 5.—Whoever will give information of it, to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be rewarded.

R. HAMILTON.

Nov. 20.

JUST IMPORTED,

By POMERY & ISABELL,

In the Peggy, arrived at George-Town, which they now offer for Sale, at their Store in King-Street,

A neat Aſſortment of

Mancheſter Goods.

Of remarkably low Sterling prices;

A large, new and elegant aſſortment of

Gilt & plated, burniſhed & common Metal Buttons;

Handſome

New Carpeting;

A quantity of

Cotton and Worſted Hoſiery:

Theſe, and many other articles, they have on hand (as the Fall Seaſon for ſelling is ſomewhat advanced) they are determined to render low, but they will make it an object worthy particular attention for Caſh.

N. B. As Mr. Pomery, of this houſe, on his return from England, has arrived at the Northward, he is daily expected with an additional ſupply of Goods.

Alexandria, Nov. 12, 1795.

LEAR & CO.

Have imported from London, by the Eliza, Johnſon, and from Liverpool, by the Peggy,

A Fall aſſortment of Goods,

Which are for ſale, at their Store, in the City of Waſhington, on ſuch terms as are worthy the attention of Purchaſers.

Among other articles are

Coarſe and fine Wollens,
Roſe and duffil blankets,
Oſnaburgs and bed-ticks,
Iriſh linens and ſheetings,
Hoſiery, calicoes and muſlins,
A few caſes of hardware,
Tin plates, lead, ſhot and ſalt,
Bottled Porter.

November 13, 1795.

To be Sold,

BY the Subſcriber, a LOT in the town of Leeſburg containing half an acre, on the main ſtreet and extending to another ſtreet running parallel, which makes it valuable, as it has two fronts and may be divided into four lotts with ſufficient front and debth to each. There are improvements on the lots. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

SAMUEL CANBY.

8th mo. 22, 1795.

For LONDON,

The Ship Mount Vernon,

Forreſt Richardſon, Maſter;

Will ſail the firſt of December, the greater part of her cargo being engaged—one hundred hogſheads tobacco will be taken on freight, conſigned to Meſſrs. *John* and *Laur. Breckwood*, on which a liberal advance will be made, if required, and the terms of freight made reaſonable.

This ſhip has excellent accommodations for cabin and ſteerage paſſengers, has made but one voyage and ſails faſt. For Freight or Paſſage apply to

ROBERT HAMILTON,

Who offers for Sale, on a credit of 60 *and* 120 *days,*

The Sloop Abigail,

Burthen 450 barrels, or 2200 buſhels—a ſtrong, new veſſel and ready to take in a cargo and proceed to ſea without expence.

Alexandria, Nov. 3.

For Charter,

The Schooner

MARIA,

Burthen about 1200 barrels.

Apply to

ABRAM HEWES.

Who has for ſale,

Sugar in hhds.

Coffee in bls.
Pepper in bags,
Allum,
Souchong Tea in quarter cheſts,
Turk's Iſland, St. Ube's and Liverpool Salt,
Lime in hhds.

Oct. 14, 1795.

Mr. MOREL,

From Marſeilles;

RESPECTFULLY notifies the amateurs of the fine arts that he intends to reſide in this Town for the purpoſe of teaching the Violin, Vocal Muſic and Drawing. He has ſtudied under the beſt maſters in Italy, and flatters himſelf that his mode of inſtruction is particularly calculated to facilitate the progreſs of the learner, which ſhall be aided by the cloſeſt aſſiduity and attention on his part.

A ſpecimen of his Drawing may be ſeen at the houſe of Dr. Dick, to whom, for an account of his knowledge of Muſic and execution upon the violin, he begs leave to refer thoſe who are diſpoſed to employ him.

The terms of tuition may be made known by applying to Mr. Morel, at the houſe of Mr. John Wiſe.

Alexandria, October 28, 1795.

For Sale.

LOAF and lump SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Muſcovado SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Imperial and young Hyſon TEAS by the cheſt or ſmaller quantity,
Jamaica and Antigua Rum by the hhd. or barrel,
Old Cogniac Brandy by the barrel or gallon,
Sherry, Liſbon and Malaga Wines in quarter caſks,
Claret in caſes of 2½ doz. each,
Bottled Porter by the barrel of 8 doz. each,
Molaſſes by the hhd. or barrel.
Glaſs ware aſſorted in barrels,
10 by 8 Window Glaſs,
Fig blue by the cag,
8d. 10d. and 20d. nails,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Dutch Linens, &c.

Robert Alliſon.

William Hartſhorne & Sons

Have for Sale,

At their Store, on Col. Hooe's Wharf,

Muſcovado and Loaf Sugar, Bar-

Iron, Steel, mould and dipped Candles and Soap in boxes, Mahogany in logs and Plank.

Alexandria, 11th mo. 11th, 1795.

☞ THE partnerſhip of John Hickman and Co. being diſſolved, and William Hickman appointed to ſettle and cloſe the affairs and accounts of the Company, all perſons having claims againſt ſaid firm are earneſtly requeſted to bring them forward ſpeedily for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted thereto will take notice, if payment is not made to William Hickman on or before the 10th day of next month, their accounts will then be put into the hands of an attorney, which the neceſſary attention of William Hickman, to other parts of the buſineſs, will render indiſpenſable.

JOHN HICKMAN,
WILLIAM HICKMAN.

Alexandria, Nov. 14, 1795.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

EXPLANATION

By Mr. Hamilton on the ſubject of a late attack upon the Preſident of the United States, and the former and preſent Secretary of the Treaſury, in relation to the Compenſation of the Preſident.

A VERY virulent attack has recently been made upon the Preſident of the United States, the preſent ſecretary of the Treaſury, and myſelf as his predeceſſor in office, on the ground of extra payments to the Preſident on account of his ſalary.

The charges againſt all the three are no leſs heinous than thoſe of *intentional* violation of the Conſtitution, of the Laws and of their reſpective oaths of office. I annex the epithet intentional, becauſe, though not expreſsly uſed in the terms of the attack, it is implied in every line of it; ſince an involuntary error of conſtruction, if that could be even made out, would not warrant the imputations "of *contemning* and *deſpiſing every principle* which the people have eſtabliſhed for the ſecurity of their rights, of *ſetting at defiance* all *law* and *authority* and of *ſervile ſubmiſſion* and compliance with the *lawleſs will* and *pleaſure* of a Preſident."

Were conſiderations perſonal to myſelf alone to be conſulted, the preſent attempt would be treated with no greater attention than has been ſhewn to all the anonymous ſlanders by which I have been ſo long and ſo implacably purſued. But convinced, by a courſe of obſervation for more than four years, that there exiſts in this country an unprincipled and daring combination, under the influence of ſiniſter aims, to obſtruct by any means *which ſhall be neceſſary and can be commanded, not ſhort even of force*, the due and efficient adminiſtration of the preſent government, to make our moſt important national intereſts ſubſervient to the views of a foreign power, and, as means to theſe ends, to deſtroy by calumny and miſrepreſentation the confidence of the people in the truly virtuous men of our country, and to transfer it, with the power of the ſtate, to ambitious, intriguing and hypocritical pretenders to extraordinary merit and patriotiſm. Perceiving likewiſe, that this infatuated combination, in the belief that the well earned eſteem and attachment of his fellow citizens towards the preſent Chief Magiſtrate of the United States is the principal remaining obſtacle to the execution of their plan, are making the moſt ſtrenuous and ſyſtematic efforts to extinguiſh thoſe ſentiments in the breaſts of the people—I think it a duty to depart from my general rule of conduct, and to ſubmit to the public, with my name, an explanation of the principles which have governed the Treaſury Department on the point in queſtion.

I ſhall ſtate in the firſt place, that the rule with regard to expenditures and appropriations which has *uniformly* regulated the practice of the department, is this: viz. *to iſſue no money from the treaſury but for an object for which there was a law previouſly paſſed, making an appropriation and deſignating the fund from which the money was to ariſe. But there being ſuch a law and an adequate fund to ſupport the expenditure, it was deemed juſtifiable,* as well before *as* after *the ſervice was performed or the ſupply obtained for which the appropriation was deſigned, to make diſburſements from the Treaſury for the object, if it appeared ſafe and expedient ſo to do.* If made *before*, it was an *advance* or *anticipation* for which the party was charged and held accountable, 'till exonerated by the performance of the ſervice or by the furniſhing of the ſupply—If *afterwards* it was a *payment*, and went to ſome general head of account as ſuch.

Thus if a ſum was appropriated for proviſions for the army for a particular year, it was common to make *advances* on account to the contractors long before the ſupplies were furniſhed. If the law was paſſed in one year for the next, there would be no heſitation to make the advance, immediately after the paſſing of the law, and before the year to which the appropriation was applicable, had commenced. So alſo ſums would be furniſhed to the Department of War in anticipation of the *monthly* pay of the officers and ſoldiers and other items of expenditure. And ſo likewiſe advances have been made for the uſe of the Preſident and of the members of both houſes of Congreſs in *anticipation* of their reſpective compenſations. It will without difficulty be comprehended that this practice of the Treaſury has in ſome caſes been eſſential to the due courſe of the public ſervice.

Every good judge will be ſenſible, that from the inſufficiency of individual capitals to ſuch large advances as the ſupplies of an army require, it was indiſpenſable to the obtaining them, that anticipations from the Treaſury enable the contractors to do what otherwiſe they would have been unable to do; and that theſe anticipations muſt alſo have had the effect of procuring the ſupplies on cheaper terms to the United States.

When it is conſidered too that the army has operated for ſeveral years paſt at the diſtance of five or ſix hundred miles from the ſeat of Government, and a conſiderable part of the year, from the rudeneſs of the country and obſtructions of waters, it is impracticable to tranſmit monies to the ſcenes of payment—it will be perceived that without advances from the Treaſury in anticipation of their pay, not only a compliance with the engagements of the Government would have been impoſſible, but the troops muſt have been always left unreaſonably in arrear. In June 1794, Congreſs paſſed a law declaring that the army ſhould in future be paid in ſuch manner as that the arrears ſhould not exceed two months—Compliance with this regulation renders *anticipations* at certain ſeaſons, matter of Phyſical neceſſity; yet that law gave no ſpecial authority for the purpoſe.

A particular caſe, by way of example, in which, diſtinct from general rules, advances or anticipations in the War Department are neceſſary, reſpects the recruiting ſervice, the Officers detached on this ſervice, who are for a long time diſtant from their corps require the accommodation of an advance of pay to be able to diſcharge their duty. Towards the poſſibility of enliſting men, it is indiſpenſable they ſhould carry with them the bounty money, and this upon conjecture of what may be done, and with the poſſibility that from not being able to obtain the men, the ultimate expedentiture may not take place. This inſtance will ſuggeſt to reflection an infinite number of caſes, in the courſe of the public ſervice, in which a diſburſement from the Treaſury *muſt* precede *the execution of the object* and *may exceed* the ſum finally requiſite for it.

Theſe caſes indicate the expediency, and even neceſſity of the conſtruction which has regulated the practice of the Treaſury.—And it might be ſhewn, if neceſſary, that it is analogous to the practice under the former government of the United States and under other governments; and this too where the theory of expenditure is, as *expreſſed* in our Conſtitution, that no money ſhall be expended but in *conſequence* of an appropriation by law.

It remains to ſee, whether this rule of conduct, ſo indiſpenſable in the practice of the Department, be permitted by a fair interpretation of the Conſtitution and the laws.

The general injunction of the Conſtitution (Article I. § IX.) is, that "no money ſhall be drawn from the Treaſury but *in conſequence* of appropriations made by law."

The queſtion upon the clauſe is, whether, when an appropriation has been made for a particular ſervice or ſupply, the actual diſburſement from the Treaſury muſt follow the ſervice or ſupply, in the nature of *payment*, or may precede it in the nature of an *advance*? I hold the laſt conſtruction which is, that adopted by the Treaſury to be the true one.

The clauſe juſt cited appears to me to be exactly equivalent to this other clauſe—"No money ſhall be drawn from the Treaſury, but *for which there* is an appropriation made by law," in other words, before money can be legally iſſued from the Treaſury for the purpoſe, there muſt be a law, authoriſing an expenditure and deſignating the object and the fund. This being done, the diſburſement may be made conſiſtently with the Conſtitution, either by way of *advance*, or anticipation, or by way of *payment*. It may precede or follow the ſervice, ſupply, or other object of expenditure. Either will equally ſatiſfy the words, "in conſequence of," which are not words of ſtrict import, but may be taken in ſeveral ſenſes—In one ſenſe, *that is* "in conſequence of" a thing, which being bottomed upon it, follows it *in order of time*.

A diſburſement muſt be either an *advance* or *anticipation of a payment*—'Tis not preſumable, that the Conſtitution meant to diſtinguiſh between theſe two modes of diſburſement—It muſt have intended to leave this matter wholly to convenience.

The deſign of the conſtitution in this proviſion, was, as I conceive, to ſecure theſe important ends, that the *purpoſe*, the *limit*, and the *fund* of every expenditure ſhould be aſcertained by a previous law. The public ſecurity is complete in this particular, if no money can be expended but for *an object* to *an extent* and *out of a fund*, which the laws have preſcribed.

Even in caſes which affect only individual intereſts, if the terms of a law will bear ſeveral meanings, that is to be preferred which will beſt accord with convenience. In caſes which concern the public, this rule is applicable with ſtill greater latitude—Public convenience is to be promoted, public inconvenience is to be avoided, the buſineſs of adminiſtration requires accommodation to ſo great a variety of circumſtances that a narrow conſtruction would in countleſs inſtances arreſt the wheels of government.

It has been ſhewn, that the conſtruction which has been adopted at the Treaſury, is in many caſes eſſential in practice—This inclines the ſcale in favour of it—The words "*in conſequence of*" admitting of various ſignifications.

The practice of the Legiſlature, as to appropriation laws favour this conſtruction.

Theſe laws are generally diſtinct from thoſe which create the cauſe of expenditure. Thus the act which declares that the Preſident ſhall be allowed at the rate of twenty-five thouſand dollars per annum, that which declares that each Senator and Repreſentative ſhall be entitled to ſo much per day, that which determines that each Officer and Soldier ſhall have ſo much per month, &c.—neither of theſe acts are an act of appropriation. The Treaſury has not conceived itſelf authorized to expend a ſingle cent upon the baſis of any ſuch act; regarding it merely as conſtituting a claim upon the Government for a certain compenſation, but requiring prior to an actual diſburſement for ſuch claim, that a law be paſſed, authorizing the diſburſement out of a ſpecial fund. This is what is conſidered as the law, by which the appropriation is made; from which reſults to the public a double ſecurity.

Hence every year a particular act (ſometimes more than one) is paſſed appropriating certain ſums for the various branches, of the public ſervice, and indicating the funds from which the monies are to be drawn—The *object*, the *ſum* and the *fund* are *all* that are to be found in theſe acts—They are commonly, if not univerſally ſilent as to any thing further.

This I regard as conſtructive of the clauſe in the conſtitution. The appropriation laws are in execution of that proviſion, and fulfil all its purpoſes. And they are ſilent as to the diſtinction between *anticipation* and *payment* in other words as to the *manner* of diſburſement.

Hence I conclude that if there exiſts a law *appropriating* a certain ſum for the ſalary of the Preſident, an advance upon that ſum in *anticipation* of the ſervice, is as conſtitutional as a payment after the ſervice has been performed: in other words that the *advance* of a qua ſalary at the beginning of a quarter is as much warra by the Conſtitution as the *payment* of it at the end quarter.

It is in this ſenſe that the preſent Secretary of the ſury has affirmed, that not one dollar has at any time advanced for the uſe of the Preſident for which there not an exiſting appropriation. He did not ſay that money had been advanced in anticipation of the ſervi for the fact is otherwiſe; but nothing is more true that the ſums diſburſed were within the limits of the appropriated. If there was an exceſs at the end of year, there had been a previous appropriation for a ceeding year, upon which that exceſs was an advance

It is objected to this practice, that the death of the p between the advance to him and the expiration of an e valent term of ſervice, by ſuperſeding the object of advance, would render it a miſexpenditure of ſo money, and therefore a violation of the Conſtitution.

I anſwer, that the ſame caſualty might have the ſ effect in other caſes, in which it would be againſt com ſenſe to ſuppoſe that an advance might not be made legality and propriety.

Suppoſe for example a law was to be paſſed dire a given quantity of powder to be purchaſed for public and appropriating a definite ſum for the purchaſe, and poſe intelligence brought to the Secretary of the Trea ry, that the quantity required could be procured prompt payment at Boſton. It cannot in ſuch a caſe doubted, that the full ſum appropriated might be leg advanced to an agent to proceed to Boſton to make purchaſe—yet that Agent might die, and the money ver be applied according to its deſtination, or the defi quantity might be procured for a *leſs ſum* and a *bala* remain in his hands.

In either caſe there would be money *drawn from* *Treaſury*, which was not applied to the object of the l —In the laſt caſe there is no *final objection* for the d burſement, becauſe the balance is a ſurplus. This prov that the poſſibility of a failure or falling ſhort of the o ject, for which an advance is made, is not an objection it legality. [illegible] the conſequence is a poſſible one every caſe of [illegible], whether to contractors or other public agents, for a determinate or an indetermin purpoſe.

The conſequence is, that the ſum unapplied muſt accounted for and refunded—This diſtinction here ag is between an *advance* and a *payment*. More cannot ce tainly be finally *paid* than is equal to the object of an a propriation, though the ſum appropriated exceeds the ſu neceſſary. But more may be *advanced* to the full exte of the appropriation, than may be ultimately exhauſted the object of the expenditure, on the condition, which ways attends an advance, of accounting for the applica on and refunding an exceſs. This is a direct anſwer the queſtion, whether more can be paid than is neceſſary ſatiſfy the object of an appropriation. More cannot *paid*, but more may be *advanced*, on the accountability the perſon to whom advanced.

The caſe ſtated by way of example is alſo concluſi to the point that money may be drawn from the Treaſu in anticipation of the object of expenditure.

But riſk of loſs to the public may attend the pri ciple: this is true, but it is as true in all the caſes of a vances to contractors &c. as in theſe of advances upon ſ laries and compenſations—nor does this point of riſk affe the queſtion of legallity—it touches merely that or th prudent exerciſe of diſcretion. When large ſums are a vanced, it is uſual to obtain ſecurity for their due applica tion or for indemnification. This ſecurity is greater leſs, according to the circumſtances of the parties to who the advances are made.—When ſmall ſums are advanced eſpecially if for purpoſes quickly fulfilled, and to perſo who are themſelves adequate ſurities, no collateral ſecur ty is demanded—The head of the department is reſponſ ble to the government for obſerving proper meaſur and taking proper precautions. If he act ſo as to inc juſtly the charge of improvidence or profuſion, he ma be diſmiſſed or puniſhed according to the nature of h miſconduct.

But the principle which is ſet up, would, it is ſaid, b productive of confuſion, diſtreſs and bankruptcy at th Treaſury; ſince the appropriation for the ſupport of go vernment is made payable out of the accruing duties o each year, and an *eſtabliſhed right* in the officers of go vernment to claim their compenſation, either on the fir day of the year, or on the firſt day of a quarter before th ſervices were rendered, would create a demand at a tim when there might, and poſſibly there would not be a ſing ſhilling in the Treaſury ariſing out of of that appropriati to ſatiſfy it.*

It is not pretended, that there is an *eſtabliſhed right* i the officers to claim their ſallaries by *anticipation*, at th beginning of a year, or at the beginning of a quarte No ſuch right exiſts. The performance of the ſervic muſt precede the right to demand payment. But it doe not follow that becauſe there is no right in the officer t demand payment, it may not be allowable for the Trea ſury to advance upon account for good reaſons. A diſ cretion of this ſort in the Head of the Department ca at leaſt involve no embaraſſment to the treaſury, none o the formidable evils indicated, for the officer who mak the advace being himſelf the judge whether there is competent fund, and whether it can be made with conve nience to the Treaſury—he will only make it, when h perceives that no evil will enſue.

Let me recur to the example of advances to contracto for ſupplying the army. Suppoſe that in the terms o contract certain advances were ſtipulated and made; b it turned out nevertheleſs, that the contractor, diſappointed in the funds on which he had relied, could not execute his contract without further advances. Here there would be no right on his part to demand ſuch further advances, but there would be a diſcretion in the Treaſury to make them. This is an example of a diſcretion to do what there is not a right to demand. The exiſtence of this diſcreſſion can do no harm, becauſe the head of the treaſury will judge whether the ſtate of it permits the required advances. But it is eſſential, that the diſcretion ſhould exiſt, becauſe otherwiſe there might be a failure of ſupplies, which no plan that could be ſubſtituted might be able to avert.

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* *Theſe ideas with regard to the adminiſtration of th* fund *appropriated, are very crude and incorrect*; *but it would complicate the ſubject to go into the developement*

Yet the diſcretion is in either caſe an arbitrary one—It is one which the head of the department is reſponſible to exerciſe with a careful eye to the public intereſt and ſafety. The abuſe of it, in other words, the careleſsneſs and wanton exerciſe of it would be a cauſe of diſmiſſion for incapacity or of puniſhment for mal-conduct.

[*To be continued.*]

WANTED.

A VESSEL of 300 to 400 Hhds. burthen, to load Tobacco to a port in Europe.

Wm. HODGSON.

Alex. 23d Nov. 1795.

To be Rented,

THE FERRY eſtabliſhed by Act of Aſſembly, from TURBERVILLE's land in Fairfax County, over to M'CLOUD's landing, with a lot of LAND will be rented with the ferry; for further particulars apply to John Turberville, or in his abſence to Charles Lee Corbin Turberville, living on the plantation adjoining.

November 16, 1795.

City of Waſhington,

Commiſſioners Office, 18th Nov. '95.

THE Board will receive propoſals at their Office until the 1ſt January next, for the erecting a Drawbridge over the mouth of Rock Creek, where the Stone Bridge lately ſtood. It is expected that the propoſals will be accompanied by a plan, and an eſtimate of the expences. A proper advance will be made to the Contractor, he giving ſufficient ſecurity for the performance of the contract on his part,

By order,

C. RICHMOND, Sec'ry.

6 w e p.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain WM. ASHFORD, and a certain JOHN MORRIS, ſold unto us, the ſubſcribers, on or about the 19th of October laſt, two HORSES; both of which have ſince been proved to be the property of people in the County of Fairfax, and ſtate of Virginia, where it is ſaid the above perſons do live, and muſt have ſtolen the Horſes from—we do therefore offer the above reward to any perſon who ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid Aſhford and Morris, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, excluſive of what the law allows.

Aſhford is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has ſhort hair, and ſandy coloured beard.

Morris is about 22 years of age, ſtout made, and has ſhort hair.

THEODORA MITCHELL,
BENJAMIN STALLINGS.

Frederick County, Maryland, Nov. 19, 1795.

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE and CO.

HAVE imported in the ſhip Alexandria, from Liverpool, a variety of WOLLENS:

ALSO,

Per the brig Eliza, Johnſton, from London, printed cottons, ſhawls, threads, ſtuff Goods, ſilk do. hoſiery, muſlins, linens, watches, &c.

Alexandria, Oct. 15.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſtable of Mr. Charles Lee, living in Alexandria, on or about the 18th of September laſt, *a dun coloured horſe*, between 8 and 9 years old; about 14½ hands high; all his feet white; a brown ſtreak down his back; a ſwitch tail and ſome ſaddle marks; he paces and trots. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, living in Loudoun county, near Centerville, or to Mr. Charles Lee, in Alexandria, ſhall receive the above reward.

G. R. L. TURBERVILLE.

Nov. 19.

To be Sold or Rented,

ON Col. Ramſay's Wharf, a three ſtory Ware houſe, a houſe adjoining, ſuitable for a retail ſtore. The Lot on which the warehouſe ſtands has three fronts and ſpace ſufficient for a lumber yard—with reſpect to a ſtand for buſineſs, there is none better perhaps in Alexandria.

Alſo for Sale.

Three Lots on Royal ſtreet, a little above Mr. Wiſe's Tavern, on two of which are tenements fit for ſmall families—and a ſix acre lot on Duke ſtreet which fronts likewiſe on King ſtreet. For terms apply to

THOMAS RICHARDS.

Oct. 22.

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Man and a Negro Girl, who underſtand houſe work, and can be well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Apply to the Printer.

ALEXANDRIA, NOVEMBER 24.

On Saturday afternoon the Schooner Free Maſon, Captain O'Mara, arrived here from Kingſton, St. Vincent's, which he left the 28th of October. He ſays that on Thurſday the 24th of September, the Engliſh attempted to relieve Fort Vege which was beſieged by the French—that a ſevere engagement took place in which the Engliſh were defeated with the loſs of 36 men killed and wounded; a number of mules and a conſiderable quantity of baggage fell into the hands of the victors—that the night following the Britiſh evacuated the Fort and the next day the French took poſſeſſion and hoiſted the national flag—that the town of Kingſton, in conſequence of this diſaſtrous event, was in great confuſion till the 1ſt of October, when an Engliſh fleet of 15 ſail arrived with 1500 troops, under command of General Irvine; the day after their arrival they were encamped near Fort Vege and the next morning at half paſt 4. A. M. a firing

Letters from Richmond mention, that the queſtion whether lands ſhould be made liable to execution for debt, had been diſcuſſed and rejected by a majority of twenty-one.

From a Correſpondent.

Our lower houſe having declared againſt the *principle* of making lands ſubject to the payment of debts, it is expected hereafter that thoſe who have ſupported the meaſure will not be ſurpriſed if they ſhould loſe their *intereſt.*

From another.

The Repreſentatives of this Commonwealth, down ſtairs, who thwarted the attempt to introduce a Bill making lands liable for debt were actuated by *principle* as well as *intereſt*: for as it appears not to be their *intereſt* to pay the *principal*, ſo it has ever been a *principle* not to pay the *intereſt.*

MR. PRICE—It is eaſy to diſcover from a piece ſigned Y. which was re-publiſhed in your paper of yeſterday, from the Gazette of the United States, that its author, who is certainly an accomplice in the ſlanders on Mr. Randolph, has not ceaſed to invent and propagate them. It is a falſehood that Mr. R. is to receive a farthing from the ſale of his pamphlet. That pamphlet will lay the whole ſubject before the public; but knowing that ſome time would be ſpent before it could be completed, Mr. R. deemed it expedient to counteract, by a repreſentation to his friends, the calumnies which were daily written from *certain perſons* in Philadelphia, to every town of conſequence in the Union

PLAIN TRUTH.

Alexandria, Nov. 23, '95.

There has been an arrival at Norfolk from London—the papers by this veſſel are as late as the twenty-fifth of September. Under the London head of the 20th is the following article:

"The London Gazette of yeſterday contains his majeſty's proclamation of a WAR with HOLLAND."

Further details follow:—

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The 25,000 troops which are now under orders for the Weſt Indies, are not more than ſufficient for the great purpoſe for which they are intended. Sir Ralph Abercrombie is to reſide at Martinique, and have the conduct of the affairs of the Windward Iſlands, and alſo to undertake the recapture of Guadaloupe and St. Lucia; the conqueſt of St. Domingo will belong to a ſeparate command, wholly diſtinct from that of Sir R. Abercrombie's. A much larger force muſt now be apportioned to the latter ſervice than was at firſt thought of; for it may be depended on as a fact, that our court is decided not to permit the Spaniards to fulfil that part of their late Treaty with the French, which ſtipulate to retain their portion of St. Domingo, until the French are in a ſituation to take poſſeſſion of it. The Spaniards having ſtipulated, it naturally follows, according to every principle of the laws of nations, that at the expiration of the term fixed on for the ceſſion, it becomes an enemy's country, which we have a moſt undoubted right to attack.

It was intended that Gen. O'Hara ſhould have the command of St. Domingo; but he is not regularly exchanged, and he cannot be employed.

Letters from Genoa of the firſt inſtant adviſe, that Field Marſhall de Vins has declared to the Genoeſe government, that if the inhabitants continue to keep up a ſecret underſtanding with the French, he would entirely intercept the commerce of Genoa, and put himſelf in poſſeſſion of as many places in the Genoeſe territory, as he ſhould be able to take, for the purpoſe of defraying the expenſes of the war, &c. The Genoeſe Government has therefore reſolved to arm all its ſubjects able to carry arms.

We learn from Vienna, that preparations are making there for the reception of the daughter of Louis XVI. who is to reſide in the imperial palace called Die-Burg.

☞ We have to apologize for the late hour at which the paper appears to-day; it was unavoidable; owing to the deſtruction of the mill from whence we have hitherto been ſupplied, we had to reſort to an entraneous ſource, which had like to have diſappointed us; the paper on which this day's MIRROR is printed not being received till late laſt evening.

☞ The Gentlemen of the Veſtry of Fairfax Pariſh are requeſted to meet at Mr. Wiſe's, on Thurſday at 12 o'clock.

Alexandria, Nov. 23.

☞ The gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity are reſpectfully informed that the Aſſemblies will commence on Thurſday evening the 26th inſt. and will continue once a fortnight. The ſubſcription paper is lodged in the hands of Mr. Levin Powell, Treaſurer, of whom tickets of admiſſion may be obtained; without which no gentleman can be admitted.

E. C. DICK
R. HAMILTON
G. DENEALE
H. ROSE
Wm. NEWTON
V. GRAY.
} *Managers.*

☞ The Members of the St. Andrew's Society are informed that a Meeting will be held at Mr. Wiſe's Tavern on Monday the 30th November at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpoſe of electing officers for the enſuing year.

By order of the Preſident,

JAMES MILLER, *Sec'ry.*

Alexandria, 23d Nov. '95.

NOTICE.

THOSE, who have any buſineſs to tranſact with the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to apply to Mr. JAMES MILLER, who is empowered to act for me, during my neceſſary abſence at Philadelphia.

DAVID EASTON.

Alexandria, 24th Nov. 1795. 1m.

TO BE SOLD

A Tract of Land, in Berkeley

County, Virginia, containing between 850 and 900 acres. The creek Opeckan runs through and nearly divides it into two equal parts. It is ſuppoſed that there is a ſeat for an underſhot Mill thereon, and that the longneſs of the ſtream renders it valuable. It abounds with limeſtone, and has ſeveral excellent Springs. The road from Shepherd's-Town to Wincheſter paſſes near it, being diſtant from the former 12, and the latter place 16 miles.—It will be ſold together or in two or three parts, as may ſuit purchaſers. As none will buy without viewing the land, a further deſcription is thought unneceſſary. The title in fee-ſimple is indiſputable. A conſiderable credit will be given for part of the money. The terms and times of payment may be known by applying to Captain George Hite, in Charles-Town, Berkeley County, or

W'm BUSHBY,
Alexandria.

Nov. 12, 1795.

☞ NOTICE.

The Partnerſhip, under the firm

of *L. Albers & Co.* in Alexandria, being diſſolved, by mutual conſent; as no claims are againſt ſaid firm, we only ſolicit thoſe who are indebted to make payment to *Albert Seekamp*, in Baltimore.

ALBERT SEEKAMP,
LEUDER ALBERS.

October 10, 1795. 6w.

FOR SALE BY

Thompſon and Veitch

OLD Port and Liſbon WINES of a ſuperior quality, in pipes hhds. and quartercaſks.

Alſo, an aſſortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c. at their wholeſale warehouſe, on Fairfax-ſtreet.

Alexandria, Auguſt 10, 1795.

N. B. They have yet on hand Hair Matraſſes and a few bales of Sail Cloth.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of *Richard Lee*, late of Lee-Hall, in Weſtmoreland County, are requeſted to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted; and all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment to me.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Adminiſtrator.

6m.

Sully, Loudoun County, October 6, 1795.

Cheap Goods.

THE ſubſcriber determined to quit the ſale of Dry Goods, will diſpoſe of his preſent ſtock, by wholeſale or retail, at and under prime coſt for caſh or approved notes.

JOHN FERRALL.

King-ſtreet Alex. Aug. 26.

An Apprentice wanted. Enquire of the Printer.

Poet's Corner.

PRIDE.

BY PETER PINDAR.

Be deaf, O Man, to the inſinuations of Pride. It is the poiſonous weed of the heart, that ſuffers not a flower of beauty or fragrance to bloom near it.

Boſt not of the antiquity of thy line, for to thy mortification, be it known, that the FAMILY *of the* HOGS *was created before thee.*

WHAT can the WISEST boaſt? alas, how little!
Then PRIDE, be ſparing of thy ſaucy ſpittle;
Nay, do not ſquirt it in the HUMBLEST face:
The wheel of FORTUNE is for ever turning;
JOY's birthday-ſuit may ſoon be changed to MOURN-
ING:
NIMRODS become the VICTIMS of the chace.

Yes, PRIDE, I hate thee—canker of [illegible] nature!
Why look contemptuous on a fellow-creature,
Becauſe it is a monkey or a pig?
THEY TOO have QUALITIES, or I'm miſtaken:
What man excels a hog in making bacon?
What mortals, like a monkey, dance a jig?

What man from BOUGH to BOUGH, like JAC[illegible]
ſprings,
Ingenious rogue! who twiſts his tail, and ſprings?
Dare we deſpiſe, becauſe they cannot preach,
Forſooth, ungifted with the powers of ſpeech?
That were a joke indeed to make a ſong:
Ah me! what numbers of the human race
Moſt fortunately had eſcaped diſgrace,
Had HEAV'N forgot to give their mouth a TONGUE

In vain I preach—PRIDE laughs at all I ſay;
Reſolv'd, the fool, to keep her DISTANT WAY.

Newbury-Port Patent Nails.

Much ſuperior, and 20 per cent. cheaper than imported Nails.

THE *Proprietors of this Concern beg leave to inform the importers of Nails from Europe, they have begun making Brads, and will have a conſiderable number for ſale, in 14 or 20 days from this date; ſupplies of which will be forwarded to the principal ports in this Continent, and due notice given in the Newſpapers. They have the fulleſt confidence of the ſuperiority of their brads to any ever imported from England or elſewhere, and only ſolicit a fair and impartial trial. Thoſe who have made a trial prefer them to any they ever uſed; to thoſe who have not tried them, they beg leave to obſerve their ſuperiority to Engliſh wrought Brads, conſiſt in their being quite regular in their ſhape, ſo much ſo, that ten thouſand may be drove through the thineſt pine board without uſing a Brad awl, or ſplitting the board. Their ſuperiority to other cut Nails conſiſt in their being cut with the grain of the iron, whereas others are cut acroſs the grain, conſequently theſe are much tougher, and in general, will clench equal to any wrought Brads.*

As many will naturally conceive the impoſſibility of our making a ſufficient number to ſupply the Continent, and will therefore think it neceſſary to continue their orders to Europe, we wiſh to remark, that we have now in complete working order 3 engines, each of which (if neceſſary) will turn out 200 thouſand per day, making in the whole 3600 thouſand weekly. That we have reaſon to ſuppoſe we ſhall make an addition of one engine every month, thoſe doubtful of the fact, are invited to ſee the operation of the engines, at Byefield, ſix miles from Newbury-port.

Headed Nails we ſhall alſo begin to make ſoon, which we believe will be ſuperior to any ever yet made; but we leave this to be determined by thoſe who uſe Nails, and of courſe are moſt competent to judge.

Specimen of the Brads may be ſeen at No. 37, State ſtreet, Boſton.

Proprietors, } *JACOB PERKIN, Inventor,*
} *GUPPY & ARMSTRONG.*

☞ *Wanted, a quantity of American Sheet Iron.*

†₊† *Letters addreſſed to J. W. Armſtrong, Boſton, will be duly anſwered.*

N. B. A few White Smiths, may have conſtant employ, and liberal wages.

Nov. 19, 1795.

I have now on hand, which I will

ſell low for caſh, viz. 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 14 window glaſs, white ſoap of an excellent quality by the box, tanners,' lamp and linſeed oil, by the barrel, one thouſand gallons of Stone Ware aſſorted, with an aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and painters' Colours

George Drinker.

Alexandria, 8mo. 17, 1795.

FOR SALE

ONE half acre LOT, in the Town of Alexandria ſituated on Oroonoko, and running parallel with Waſhington Street. An indiſputable title will be given the purchaſer. For further particulars apply to Mr. *Jeſſe Simms*, at Mr. Wiſe's Tavern, or to the ſubſcribers, living near the Little Falls of Potomac.

JOHN TURBERVILLE.

BENNETT and WATTS

HAVE received and opened for Sale, at their ſt[illegible] o[illegible] the corner of King and Fairfax ſtreets, an extenſive

Aſſortment of Fall Goods,

The following are a part:

SUPERFINE, ſeconds and common cloths and coatings; elaſtic ſtriped cloths and coatings; milled, plated and common kerſeymeres; an elegant aſſortment of veſt ſhapes; ſuperfine and common ſwanſdowns, toilenets and linnets; Genoa cords, velveteens, corduroys and thickſets; beſt black florentine ſattin ſtriped and plain; mens' and women's ſilk, cotton and worſted hoſe; Germantown milled, worſted and yarn hoſe; do. gloves and caps; ſattins, luſtrings, mantuas, modes, ſarſanetts and perſians; ermins and gimp; ſcarlet and drab cardinals; furniture cottons and fringes; muſlins, dimities and muſlinets; muſlin ſhawls, handerchiefs and aprons; Marſeilles quilting; bandanno, barcelona and printed handkerchiefs; ſilk and worſted pantaloon patterns; elaſt[illegible] commo[illegible]

[illegible]

hooks and rings; waiters, tea trays and bread baskets; bridle bits and ſtirrup irons; girth webb and jockey ſtripes; buckſkins and welting leather; ſeine twine in hhds. or by retail; loaf ſugar in barrels or by retail; young hyſon, hyſon, ſouchong and bohea teas, coffee, pepper and allſpice; a general aſſortment of coarſe woolens and linens.

Likewiſe part of a conſignment of Mancheſtry—conſiſting of velveteans, velverets, corduroys, royal ribb, thickſetts and pillow fuſtians, which will be ſold low by wholeſale in order to cloſe the ſales.

Nov. 2, 1795.

WILLIAM RICKARD,

TAILOR & HABITMAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed his ſhop into the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Samuel Craig, oppoſite Mr. Andrew Taylor's.

Impreſſed with a due ſenſe of gratitude for the encouragement he has lately experienced in the undxpected increaſe of his buſineſs, begs leave to aſſure the ladies and getlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he will endeavour, by a due reſpect and ſtrict attention to their commands, to merit a continuance of their favours.—He ſtill keeps his correſpondence in London and other parts of Europe, thereby has the earlieſt opportunity of producing the neweſt and moſt elegant faſhions.

Gentlemen's Breeches Braces made in the neateſt manner and of the firſt quality.

P. S. Orders executed with expedition and attention.

Alexandria, Nov. 10, 1795.

City of Waſhington, Commiſſioner's Office, October 15, 1795. }

THE commiſſioners hereby give notice that they will receive propoſals until the 15th day of December next, for the following contracts:

6000 buſhels of good unſlacked Stone Lime;
200 barrels of good ſound well cured Pork;
1500 buſhels of good bolted Indian Corn;

All the ſaid articles to be delivered in the city of Waſhington. The time to be delivered at the rate of not leſs than 600 buſhels per month, after the building ſeaſon commences, and at leaſt that quantity to be delivered in the courſe of the winter. The meal at the rate of 130 buſhels per month, commencing the firſt delivery on the firſt of January next. The pork at any time during the winter that may be moſt agreable to the contractor.

Such reaſonable advances will be made, as the nature of the contracts require on bond with approved ſecurity being given for the performance.

By Order.

2m T. JOHNSON, Sec.

William I. Hall

Will have open and ready for ſale in a few days, a large and excellent aſſortment of

FALL GOODS,

RECEIVED by the ſhips Sally and Alexandria, which he will ſell at a reaſonable advance, on the uſual terms.

Alexandria, Oct. 7, 1795.

A Mill and Diſtillery to Rent.

WE will rent for a term of years our *Mill and Diſtillery*, ſituate about ſix miles from Alexandria, both in good order, and very conveniently ſituated for buſineſs—We will rent with them about 60 acres of land, greater part of which is pretty good meadow, if required.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS,

Who have on hand a quantity of WHISKY by the Hogſhead.

Alexandria, Nov. 10, 1795.

THE freeholders of Fairfax will take notice, that on the twenty-fifth inſt. a poll will be opened at 11 o'clock, at the Court-Houſe in Alexandria, for the purpoſe of chuſing a perſon to fill up the vacancy in the General Aſſembly, occaſioned by the death of SAMUEL ARELL, Eſquire.

CHARLES TURNER, D. Sheriff.

Alexandria, Nov. 14, 1795.

Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale the following LAND in Hampſhire County, State of Virginia, viz.— Three Tracts adjoining each other, and containing 6 acres, lying on the North branch of Cape-Capon riv 28 miles from the Town of Wincheſter, on the pub road leading from the ſaid Town to Rumney, the Cou Town. A great part of the land is bottom; a large p portion of which is improved meadow. There are ſo improvements on it, and a bearing apple-orchard. T quantity of meadow-ground, with the advantage of an e tenſive range, particularly recommend it for grazing raiſing of ſtock, and its public ſituation renders it a ve eligible ſtand for a tavern, which is much wanted on th oad. There is a remarkable large ſpring on the la which, with the water of the North River, is capabl being employed for milling and a diſtillery.

One other Tract, lying ten miles diſtant from the last mentioned, upon the ſame river, containing acres. This has alſo the advantage of a mill-ſeat, wh from the ſcarcity of mill-ſeats in that neighbourh makes it valuable. There are ſome improvements o and a great part of the land under cultivation.

Theſe lands will be ſhewn to any perſon wiſhing purchaſe by Col. Elias Porter, or Capt. James Carrut who live near them, and the terms of payment eaſy to the purchaſers.

JAMES CRAIK.

November 1, 1795.

LANDING

From on board the Ship Sally, Capt. James Crou
from Whitehaven,
A large and general aſſortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

And for ſale by the ſubſcriber at his warehouſe in Pr ſtreet.

Wm. HODGSON

He has alſo received,

Earthen ware in crates well aſſorted,
Nails of different ſizes,
Sail canvas, No. 1 to 8,
Bottled Porter in hhds,
Candles and ſoap in ſmall boxes,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 12 by 10 win
glaſs, in boxes and half boxes,
And a quantity of excellent Pork in barrels.

October 18.

TO BE SOLD

A ſmall Farm of 125 1-2 acr

lying about 4½ miles from Alexandria, and in full vie the Town. It is a valuable lot of land, the one hal ing meadow, and the other in wood. It may be di into 3 or 4 lots, and an equal proportion of wood, dow and water in each, as there are ſeveral ſpring ſides the run that empties into Mr. Hartſhorne's dam. The whole bottom may be watered from two runs from the riſing ground with no trouble but a pl furrow. The greateſt part was handſomely laid d timothy ſome years ago, but has been neglected, dispute ariſing in the title, which is completely ſettl As I live at a diſtance, I have requeſted my frind, Hartſhorne, to treat with any perſon or perſons wh want ſuch, as he lives near the land, and can give any information they may want. My wiſh for ſelli an abſolute want of money, by which it can be got than it otherwiſe would.

PETER DOW

Greenfield, Loudoun County, Nov. 10, 1795.

☞ THE Partnerſhip of *Coryton & Lynn* i day diſſolved by mutual conſent.—The ſineſs in future will be carried on by *Joſiah Cory* who will ſettle all accounts of the firm.

Copper and Tin Manufactory

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he moved from the town of Lynchburg to this in a houſe in King-ſtreet, two doors above M'K tavern, where he intends to carry on his buſineſ ts various branches, ſuch as making and mending of gold, ſilver, copper and tin work. He likew old copper tea kettles, ſauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his buſineſs, had either by wholeſale or retail, and thoſe wh ſell again, will find it to their advantage to deal wi

All kinds of plated work done on the ſhorteſt in the beſt manner, and warranted, ſuch as br ſtirrup irons, buckles, tips and ſaddle boſſes, made neweſt faſhions; mill brands cut, either in co iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, clock bells, ear bells for horſes, and ſkillets; the warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above ſhop, and at a moderat The above articles will be done in a maſterly mann

☞ Alſo Clocks, Watches and Mathematical ments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for ſale, derate price, at the above houſe, ſundry articles ſilver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gil chains, ſeals, keys, lockets, and breaſt pins.

The higheſt price given for old gold, ſilver, braſs, pewter or lead.